the present difficulty than it could go with any of the great nations of Europe. He hopes the President and his advisers will exercise for the state of the last degree before going to war. The question is a very grave one, which every American citizen should fully understand before our Government is committed to war by any act of Congress and the President. War means great suffering among the people who are interested in those who actively participate in the conflict to say nothing of the hardships which the fighting men will have to endure in South America. War will also in file upon us further burdens in the nature of taxation, as it will necessitate an immense expenditure of money. If the situation is such as to warrant theleending of our warships to Chilit to administer to the Chilians a practical lesson in decent treatment of American sallors, there need be no fear of opposition on the Democratic side of the Sennte.

Benntor McMillan of Michigan said that up to to-day he was of the opinion that Chilf would realize how foolish it would be for her to war against such a big nation as the United States and after a certain amount of hesitation would make the necessary apology.

The situation to-day, continued the Senator, "appears to be more serious, and it looks as if we will have to fight in order to convince the Chilians, as well as the world at large, that we intend to defend the rights of our people in all parts of the globe."

Benntor Hill says he does not know enough about the actual circumstances to express an intelligent opinion. He has no sympathy, however, with the belief entertained by some Congressment that the war talk is a plan to boom the Harrison Administration. He does not think, indeed, that war would popularize the Fresident and his party.

GOV. FLOWER IS FOR PEACE, But If War Comes He Thinks it Would Be

Advantage to Us in Some Respects. ALBANY, Jan. 19.-Gov. Flower, in an interview which he afterward revised and ap-proved, said to-day of the difficulty with Chili: I think the alleged offence is rather a silly matter to go to war about in these days of intelligence and civilization, and all honorable means should be used to avoid it. The people of the United States are ready for war, how ever, if it comes, I can see some advannants of sectional feeling. The North and South would be firmly united, and the Southern Brigadiers would take as much interest in the fight as the Northern Brigadiers. All sections of the country would unite enthusiastically and patriotically in the support of the general Government. I do not see any doubt as to the outcome of the contest. If war is declared I do not think it will last long. The President will receive the hearty support of both Houses of Congress and of all the State Governments as a matter of course. I do not think that the war, should there be a war, will have any political significance. The House of Representatives is Democratic. The Senate is Republican. There would be no difference between the two in their support of the Administration in proper war measures. All the United States desire is that proper respect should be paid them. I do not think it would take long to ensure that."

GOV. WINANS OBJECTS.

deking a Que-horse Country Like Chill. KALAMAZOO, Jan. 19.-Company C. Second giment, Michigan State troops, last night passed a resolution urging Gov. Winans to call them first in case of war with Chill, and the memorial was forwarded to Lansing to-day. DETROIT, Jan. 10,-Gov. Winans stopped in Detroit this afternoon on his way to Washingon to try and secure the National Democratic Convention for Detroit. In speaking of the action of the Kalamazoo company Gov. Wimans praised the boys, but added:
. "It seems to me that there can be no good

excuse for a war with Chili at the present time. That little God-for-aken country is beneath our notice. If it was England, now, I shouldn't mind, but differences with such a country as that should be readily settled by arbitration. That plan would be much the cheaper and better. I believe in demanding full indemnity for all that we may have suffered from the Chilians, but I believe in demanding it otherwise than at the cannon's mouth.

Do you know what a war with Chill would cost this country, even under the most favorable circumstances? It would nover cost less than \$300,000,000, with the chances largely in excess of that figure. Why, it costs \$1,500 for every time you fire some of tness new-familed guns on the new war ships. And all for what 7. All for licking a little one-horse country, for which no glory could possibly he obtained. The army and may are, of course, anxious for war. They have heen out of a job so long that they very naturally feel as though it was time they were doing something. I have a son in the regular army, and I knew he is loud in his demand for blood. But a little cool consideration is worth all this wild enthursasm, and that is just what I have been trying to give the subject." That plan would be much the cheaper and

ALL SORTS OF WAR TALK.

A Few Want to Fight, but Most Persons Consider Ticklish Possibilities. In the clubs, the hotel corridors, the exe stores and the cars the possibility of war with Chill was yesterday the topic of

conversation. The same variety of opinion which THE SUN gave publicity to yesterday was noticeable in the talk about town. In most places opinions were pretty evenly diwided. At the Maritime Exchange the old sea dogs were inclined to give Chill a good thrashing, and if the mutters were to be decided by them a declaration of war would not be delayed long. At no place, however, was fighting talk more abundant than at the Southern Many sensational rumors were flying about

all day, and the newspapers were engerly ught to find confirmation or denial of them. Besides the despatches from Washington wever, no news was developed. At the Navy Xard work was pushed actively, but it was asserted officially that absolutely no directions had been received from Washington. The activity, it was explained, was nothing unusual, and was simply in line with the Commandant's policy to have all repairs finished as speedily as possible. It was rumored that orders had been received from Washington to place torpedoes around New York harbor and

orders had been received from Washington to place torpedees around New York harbor and to make the armor on the Vesuvius 1% inches thick and to fit her out with torpedees. All this was denied at the Navy Yard.

The most startling news from Washington was the announcement that orders had been issued from the Navy Department to Roar Admiral Gherardi and Admiral Walker to concentrate their squadrons at Valparaise. Admiral Gherardi to be in command. The latter is now with his squadron at Port-an Prince. His squadron has quadron at Port-an Prince. His squadron is at Montevideo, and comprises the Ohicago. Atlanta and Bennington. Naval officers were interested also in the despatch which said that three Chilian men-of-war and one torpede beat which left Valparaise under sealed orders would ston in the Strates of Magellan. This looks as if the Chilian Government was prepared to dispute the passage of the United States men-of-war. An official in authority at the Naval Yard said that in his opinion this meant simply that the Chilian fovernment was determined not to be behind in preparations. If war does come, the United States ships probably will have to light their way through the straits. A Chicagons wanted to know what effect war would have upon the World's Fair. This directed attontion to the probability that the World's Fair will be seriously interfered with. If it isn't knocked out altogether, in the event of war. The distance between the two countries, the probability that the World's Fair will be seriously interfered with. If it isn't knocked out altogether, in the event of war. The distance between the two countries, the probability of long-drawn-out warfare in the mountains, make it appear very probable that hostilities would be continued beyond the time set for the opening of the Fair. Possibly this would have some effect upon the war sentences of those members of Congress who are devoted to the Fair.

Much of yesterday's talk among persons and sentences while it was believed that toppedees and some of the enem

The idea was advanced yesterday that Chili.

conscious that her seaport towns could be
wiped out sconer or later by our navy, might
play a trump card by leaving them to such
protection as some of her weaker vessels could
give, and strike for our big seaport cities with
her more powerful ships. They might figure,
and the theorists who suggested this, upon
some pretty big ransoms.

THE NAVAL RESERVE AND CHILL What Young New Yorkers are Ready to Be Toward Shedding Blood,

In the event of a war with Chill the authoriles at Washington will do well to turn at once to the naval reserve of the State of New York for information and advice. Anticipating the outbreak of hostilities, the naval reserve has pared to forward to Washington at once a enemy. The head of the organization is Gen. H. Livingston Satterlee, "President of the Naval Reserve Association of New York." To a reporter he said:

a reporter he said:

"Forbearance is always a good thing, but
there is a period when forbearance ceases to be a virtue. If Chill has shot and murdered American citizens and refuses to make redress, then the result must be war. Unless this Government asserts itself, and does it soon, too, the American flag will mean nothing outside of American territory. War with Chili or with any one is much to be deplored. Nevertheless we must maintain our dignity.

"The reserve is part of the organized and uni-formed militia of this State. In this respect we are on exactly the same footing as the National Guard. The only difference is that our duty Guard. The only difference is that our duty is performed afloat while the National Guard works on land. The militia was organized for a home guard, and to protect the lives and property of the citizens of this State. We are the marine militia. In time of insurrection or riot, or when the territory of the State is invaded by a foe, the only way in which we can be got out of the State is to be ordered out by the Governor at the request of the President. Only when the whole navy is in use ran we be called upon. There is hardly a possibility of the reserves being ordered to Chili, because the navy may be able to handle the Chillians. The only power likely to give us any trouble is England.

"In the face of these circumstances the men of the reserve, knowing the only way

"In the face of these circumstances the men of the reserve, knowing the only way they can be ordered out; in a body, have devised another plan. A certain number of the men, say 60 per cent. will apply for a furiough and at ence offer their services to the Secretary of the Navy. These men will endeavor to have themselves distributed equally among the various men-of-war that the Government may profit by their knowledge. The remaining 40 per cent. will stay here and protect the coast, thereby enabling the Secretary to send the whole regular navy to Chill. The value of our services cannot be overestimated.

"Ever since we were mustered in we have been studying the method and menns of defending the water approaches of New York. This is a problem that a great many of our men have been at work on for years. Our plans show that there are two approaches to New York—one from the eastward through the lower bay or the Kill von Kull. Our men are instructed in the various channels lights, and buoys, and are familiar with the water around New York. Many are yacktamen, and are at home on the sea. We have also established a bureau of information. We have divided the occans into district, and each of their creerve has made a special study of the reserve has made a prevision. We know where all the marine railways and dry docks are. We have a list of all firms and companies who make a business of building and repairing steam and electrical machinery. We know the extent of their plants, the kind and amount of work they can turn out in an emergency. We have a list of all firms and companies who make a business of building and repairing steam and electrical machinery. We know the speed and capacity of all tupboats, river steamers, and other commercial craft the world over. We know where material can be obtained of the surface of the pres

NO LACK OF TRANSPORTS.

We Have a Lot of Fine, Past Ships That Would Be Available.

We shall not want for transports if the war breaks out. There are atleast two score of available steamships, all of American make, which cun log at least fourteen knots an hour. The United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company has a fleet of five vessels, the Finance. Allianca, Vigilanca, Advance, and Seguranca only one of which is under 2,000 tons net. The Segurance and Vigilance were launched loss than two years ago in Delaware. They are sister ships, constructed of stoel, and are driven by triple-expansion engines. They can make filteen knots. They are 320 feet long, 45 feet heam, and 27 feet deep. One of the Red D line's trio of vessels, the Venezuela, was tested by a navil beard on Jan-5, and found to be filt for a war ship. She is a new boat, having been built by the Crames at 1891. The Newport of the Pacific Mail line was also tried and found satisfactory. There are several more ships of this line, including the City of Para and the City of Peking, which might be used against the bellicose Chilians.

Not least among the available vessels in emergency are the big freighters of the Pacific Improvement Company, plying between this port and New Orleans. The newest of this inext is the El Sol. She and the City of Paking, each measuring 4.300 tons, are the largest American steamships affect. The El Noi is 400 feet long, 48 feet beam, and 33% feet doen, she has four steel masts, schooner-rigged, and has attained a speed of fourteen and a half knots an hour. Her triple-expansion engines develop 3.500 horse power.

There are at least two powerful freight steamships, the Saturn and the Orion, that may be used as colliers. They are now engaged towing coul between Newport News and Boston. It has been proposed to utilize one of these steamships and a few of two or three stanch steel whaleback barges, holding altogether about 10.000 tons of coal, as a floating supply station for our war vessels, which will be unable to get coal at way ports between this country and Chill in the even of war. Mr. Fred R. Dalzell, who represents the Boston Towbact Company, the owners of the Saturn and maintain her grip on hor tew. She may be provisioned for six nonths, and, with 3,000 tons of coal in her hold and bunkers, she could stay out at least half a year. Her convey could be provided with coal from the barges. Segurance and Vigilance were launched loss than two years ago in Delawara. They are sister

WHEN WAR BREAKS OUT.

How War is Proclaimed, and Its Effects on the Belligerosts and on Neutrals:

Although war used to be declared with great solemnity and pomp in the old days when two nations agreed to disagree, yet the aspect of a war in those days was much less importan than now. Nowadays many questions enter into the plans for carrying on a war between civilized nations that formerly did not exist. Of old the heralds of one country went to the boundary of the enemy's land and announced that war was to be declared; then they de-clared war, and finally broke a stick in token of deflance. And then war began. Every one who wasn't for the first nation was for the sec ond nation, or vice versa, and the armies of one side proyed impartially on the property of their enemies and their enemies' their own friends; It made no difference who else suffered, so long as the enemy did.

All that has been changed, however, and with the added complications of modern life, especially in commercial matters, the ma-chinery by which two civilized countries go to war is not set in motion so easily as it used to be. With the United States, too, the authorization of a desigration of war is made more than usually difficult by the constitutional provision that such an act shall require a law

of Congress, that is, the concurrent ascent of the two Houses of Congress and the President.
Only once has the United States formally de-clared war against another country by act of Congress. On May 13, 1846, the House of Representatives, by a vote of 174 to 14, declared war against Mexico: the Senate voted 40 to 2, and the President algued the bill. That was a necessary preliminary, and it is so still. The modus operandi of declaring the half-expected war with Chili, therefore, will be

as follows: A bill will be reported to both the Senate and and the House on the same day from the re-spective committees on Foreign Relations, which will be passed without friction and signed by the President, who will thereupon issue a proclamation, declaring war against Chill. Notice will be sent to the Minister of the United States in Chill, the Hon. Patrick Egan, who will inform the Chilian Foreign Minister that he has been recalled, and that he has received no instructions as to the appoint-ment of a successor; he will then ask for his passports and will end by "renewing the assurances of his distinguished consideration."

here; or it is possible that while we send to the Chilian Minister his passports before he asks for them, the Chillan Foreign Office may do the same thing to Mr. Egan. In either case the legations of both countries will be closed; doubtless the Chilian Minister in Washington will request the British Minister there to act for him, and probably Mr. Egan will be repre-sented by the Spanish Minister to Chili. With the declaration of war the trouble and

complications incident to a disturbance of commercial relations begin. A reasonable time will be allowed to all non-combatant enemies to leave the respective countries; al

complications incident to a disturbance of commercial relations begin. A reasonable time will be allowed to all non-combatant enemies to leave the respective countries; all partnerships between Americans and Chillans will be dissolved spector by the mere declaration of war; and business between the two countries will come to a standstill. The Censuls will return their exoquaturs, will close their Consulates and return home; in fact, every means of direct communication between the two countries will be closed.

On top of this commercial disturbance will come the hostilities, in whatever form they may take. Immediately all merchant vessels of either nation will be liable to capture by war vessels of the other nation, their officers, crews, and passengers will be liable to detention as prisoners of war and is one of the risks of travelling or shipping goods in war time. The question of neutrals, however, their rights and their duties, is ine chief compin their grants of 1854, to which most of willized nations have given their assent, either formally or by implication, are as follows:

1. Privateering is and remains abolished.

2. The neutral flag covers enemy's goods, except contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag.

4. Blockades, to be binding, must be effective.

The rules of the Geneva tribunal of 1872 naturally bind the United States. They interpret the Treaty of Paris in a manner which will be sustained by neutral nations; and they are as follows:

The rules of the Geneva tribunal of 1872 naturally bind the United States. They interpret the Treaty of Paris in a manner which will be sustained by neutral nations; and they are as follows:

The rules of the Geneva tribunal of 1872 naturally bind the United States. They interpret the Treaty of Paris in a manner which will be sure as follows:

The rules of the Geneva tribunal of 1872 naturally bind the United States, of the children of the part of the flag of the children of the part of the flag of the part of the flag of the part of the f

The Chilian fleets will be under the same disabilities in neutral ports, and perhaps will feel them even more than our fleets; for Peru is on bad terms with Chili, and, if it thought it would pay, secretly might allow our vessels favors which it would refuse to Chilian ships. Brazil, too, is friendly to us; while the British influences which make the Argentine fleeuthing and the litter Plate countries to favor Chili will at the same time prevent any even secret act of friendship toward that country as against the United States.

On our Atlantic coast remains to be considered the Chilian cruiser Capitan Prat, now being completed at Toulon. If war is declared before she is completed, the French Government will detain her, thus removing her from consideration on our part. If she leaves Toulon before the outbreak of hostilities, she will be free to go anywhere, to coal and refit anywhere; but though she should leave before war is declared, she camot refit at any neutral port after the declaration of war. If she does leave Toulon she camot refit at any neutral state the declaration of war. If she does leave Toulon she cruises against the United States, our naval vessels on the Atlantic will have to look after her; her coal cannot last forever, and when that is exhausted her powers as an offensive element will cease. While her coal lasts, however, even if she does not attack any of our ports, she will be able to interfere with our mails and with the passage of public officers, for public officers and official despatches; but a hostilo fleet blockading a port may capture oven a neutral vessel trying for run the blockade, and not in the ordinary mails are contraband of war.

As to the rights of neutrals, they may send goods not contraband of war to both countries, mails and diplomatic despatches; but a hostilo fleet blockading a port may capture oven a neutral vessel trying for run the blockade, will be a free as if in their own countries, and however, will not be confiscated unless under exceptional circumstances. Nou

Connecticut Men Willing to Fight.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Jan. 19. - Cupt. McLean of Company E. First Regiment, has placed on file in the Adjutant-General's office in Hart ford papers expressing his willingness, in case of war with Chili, to raise a company in this city. Ho as already twenty-five names pledged, and is confident that he can raise a company if a call is made for troops.

Ex-Judge Johnson's Will Set Aside. Mary A. Theali of Oyster Bay, who was housekeeper for her uncle, the late ex-Judge Robert H. Johnson of this city, lost a fortune of \$75,000 yesterday by a decision of fortune of \$75,000 yesterday by a decision of Surrogate Weller of Queens county. She was her uncle's housekeeper for more than twenty years, and on his death a will was found he queathing to her an estate valued at \$75,000. It was contested, and evidence was produced to show that Judge-Johnson had made a second will, but destroyed it, burrogate Weller decided against the first will, on the ground that it had not been resstablished after Judge Johnson made and destroyed his second will. Miss Theall will now sue the estate for combensation for her services.

Elghteen Mouths for Gaston De Leen. E Gustav Barwald, otherwise Gaston De Leon. who pleaded guilty on Friday, in the Lee Avenue Police Court in Williamsburgh, to two charges of petit larceny, was sentenced by charges of petit farceny, was sentenced by Justice Goetting yesterday to eighteen months imprisonment. Barwaid is the man who has been living for years on the creduity of people to whom he told a cleverly concocted story of rich and noble relatives in Paris and remittances that could not be obtained from the bank until proofs of identity were furnished.

With the Grip

Was my sad experience early in 1891, and I was even

THE REPUBLIC OF CHILL

Narrow Strip of Mountainous Country With a Population of Nearly 8,000,000,

The republic of Chill, as the gazetteer tells us, is a country of South America, bounded on the east by ranges of the Andes and on the west by the Pacific Ocean. To be more preelse. Chill includes the narrow strip of land on the west coast of South America, extending from Peru on the north nearly to Cape Horn. gentina. In breadth this strip of land varies from 40 to 200 miles, while its length is 2,600 miles. If a long line could be dropped from the



BOUTH AMERICA. city of New York straight down to the South Pole it would come within a very miles of toughing both ands of Chill. .

Chiff has an area of 293,070 square miles. and its population in 1885 was 2.526,000. From one end to the other it is a country of From one and to the other it is a country of high mountains, whose tops are snow-clad the year through. Its coast line affords but few good harbors. The best one is that of Taleanuano, a little town of 2,500 inhabitants in the southern part of the coast line.

The harbor is well protected and has ample room and depth of water. Porto Coquimbo is the next harbor in point of safety. There are 4,000 inhabitants in this town, but seven miles inland is the important city of Coquimbo, the capital of the province. It has 15,000 inhabitants and is the seat of a Bishop.

The most important harbor on the Chilian coast is that of Valparaiso. The town, which has a population of 97,737, is on a bay of semicreular form, which is capable of accommodating a very large fleet. It is well sheltered on the east, south, and west, but toward the north it is exposed.

The greater part of the town (shuilt on the

dating a very large fleet. It is well sheltered on the east, south, and west, but toward the north it is exposed.

The greater part of the town is built on the sides of hills sloping down to the water's edge. On the whole it affords as good a target for a man-of-war's guns as can be found on the coast of the continent. On March 31, 1856, it was bombarded by a Spanish squadron under Admiral Nufacz and a large part of it was ruined. The loss to the town was estimated at \$10,183,000.

The climate of Chill, although it is one of the finest on the globe, seems to have an indolent, apathetic effect on the people. The Chillians possess the proud distinction of being as lazy a nation of people as exists to-day. They are not a long-lived people, the average duration of life being less than in more variable climates. Chili is a great country for carthquakes. A record of twenty-five months shows 156 separate and distinct shocks. These shocks do not as a rule do much damage, but they frighten the life out of the Chilians for a week.

Brooklyn Society's Great Ball,

The social event in Brooklyn last night was the seventh annual Inpetonga ball, which took place in the art building and in the assembly rooms of the Adademy of Music, which adjoins. There was a great outpouring of Brooklyn fashionables, and the ball was considered one of the most enjoyable and brilliant ever given by the society.

The decorations in both dwellings were on an extensive scale. In the assembly rooms, on a background of scarlet, were hung modern tapestries, set in narrow gilt mouldings. and at regular intervals on the four sides of the room were pilasters of whitewood with

gilded capitals. The mirrors were trimmed with ivy and red roses, and over the tapestries and the red wail was a broad frieze of white material upon which were suspended garlands of pink roses, caught up with ribbons of apple-green satin.

There was dancing in the art room, which was transformed into a baliroom of the time of the empire. The guests were received by the patronesses, Mrs. Edward H. Litchfield, Mrs. A. Augustus Low, Mrs. Henry D. Brookman, and Mrs. William C. Sheldon, Jr. After supper, which was served at small tables, the cotilion was danced, Mr. Arthur M. Hatch leading with Miss Lillian Talmage,

Past Steamer Service to Canada. Orrawa, Jun. 10. It is understood that the

Canadian Pacific Railroad Company tender for establishing a fast line service between Canada and England will be accepted, thus giving that company a direct line of stoam rail and water communication between Great Britain and China. The tenders which were called for by China. The tendors which were called for by the Dominion Government for this fast Atlantic service were opened to-day, but it is at present impossible to obtain any details respecting them beyond the report that the Canadian Pacific is likely to secure the contract and the subsidy the Government will have to pay for this service. Parliament made a statutory offer of an annual subsidy of \$500,000 to any company undertaking the service last year, but it is understood that this amount will have to be largely increased under the terms of the tender of the Canadian Pacific if the Government accepts the offer.

Loss of Public Respect for Law.

ALBANY, Jan. 19.-The State Bar Association convened in this city to-day, and the annual address was delivered by Melville M. Bigulow. His subject was: "Respect for the Law, Responsibility of the Proposition." After a brief introduction he said: "Lot me put my finger at once upon the one great evil for which the profession, the bar more than the bench, is largely responsible. The evil is the manilargely responsible. The cvil is the manifest lowering in recent years of respect for the law. I have no respect for lawyers. Our ways have been evil continually. It is not. I repeat the profession to which I refer as suffering loss of respect; it is the law. That assuredly, is a serious thing. The law is very humane as well as just. He it ours to bring lome to the people the law as a benign influence, gently and firmly connecting us all together as one."

Reception for the Rev. Dr. Duffeld. The trustees of the First Presbyterian Church gave a reception last night at the Presbyterian House, 53 Fifth avenue, to the Rey, Dr. Howard Duffield of Detroit, who has neceeded the Rev. Richard Harlan as pastor succeeded the Rev. Richard Harlan as pastor of the church. Among those present were the Rev. Dr. Taylor, ex-Mayor Wickham, Theodore L. Guylor of Brooklyn, the Rev. Dr. Phillip Schaff, John Crosby Brown, Stephen B. Nash, William F. Dodgo, Birdseyo Biakeman, Beverly Chew, the Rev. Dr. Alexander, A. M. Hudhut, James Hansen, F. N. Owen, the Rev. George J. Mingins, C. M. Jesup, Prof. E. H. Bull, Robert Fergoson, the Rev. Dr. C. E. Knox, Granville B. Smith, and Assistant United States Treasurer Ellis H. Roberts. The reception was for men only.

nen only. He Wishes to Marry His Nicce. San Francisco, Jan. 19.—There is much gossip in Catholic circles here over the appli-

cation of Sidney Boyle, a wealthy young merchant living at San Rafael, for a Papal dispensation to marry his niece. Boyle and his elder brother quarrelled several years ago. but recently made up the trouble and divided a large inheritance from their father, who was a wholesale importer of wooliens. Recently the brother died and Sidney was made execu-tor. Part of the estate was left to the widow and her daughter. Sidney saw much of the latter, who is a girl of twenty, and the result was that they fell in love. Being good Catholies, their only hone of setting their marriage sage. their only hone of getting their marriage same-tioned was to apply to the Pope, which they have just done.

To Cattfornia without change of care via New York Central. Perfect service. No extra farc.-44c.

LIVE WASHINGTON TOPICS. Things of Interest Happening In and Out the Halls of Congress,

WASHINGTON, Jan. 19.-The chief business of the House to-day was the discussion of the Public Printing bill, which comes up as unfinished business. Mr. Chipman (Mich.) said the economy sought to be secured by the bill was neither wise nor popular. The bill contained features which the House would never approve. The power given to the Senate in the bill was not in proper proportion to that of the House, which nominally held the purse strings. It was a part of the plan pursued in the list thirty years by which the Senate had gradually encroached upon the powers and prerogatives of the House until now the House had largely lost control of the appropriation bills. The state of things revealed by the statement of Mr. Richardson and the bill itself demonstrated the expediency, if not the necessity, of changing the time of the beginning of the sessions of Congress. The present arrangement, by which for nearly ten months the people were not represented on the Committee on Printing by the representatives elected by them, was an artificial if not un-Democratic one.

Mr. Johnstone of South Carolina opposed the bill on political grounds. He said he saw in its provisions a scheme to consolidate in the Republican party, through its control of the executive departments a people a charge of the committee on Printing by the proposent of the committee on Printing by the representatives elected by them, was an artificial if not un-Democratic one.

Mr. Johnstone of South Carolina opposed the bill on political grounds. He said he saw in its provisions a scheme to consolidate in the Republican party, through its control of the executive departments a people a charge of the executive departments a people a charge of the proposed to the control of the executive departments a people a charge of the of the House to-day was the discussion of the Public Printing bill, which comes up as un-

Republican party, through its control of the executive departments, absolute charge of the distribution of the the Democratic members of the committee had political literature of the country. He thought slept on their political rights when they agreed on their political rights when they agreed to report the bill. It was open to another objection, that by its joint power to appoint the proposed editor of the tangressional Record, the Senate would have the power to supervise the publication of the proceedings of the House. And in the third place. Mr. Johnstone said, the most objectionable thing about the bill was the appointment of the Superintendent of the proposed Burcau of Distribution. He was to be nominated by the Presidentand confirmed by the Senate, and would be the representative of an adverse political power. To this official members of the House were invited to prefer their requests upon matters of public business, a condition of things which he did not think comported with the dignity of the House.

In answer to a question by Mr. Walker of Massachusetts Mr. Richardson said he would not like to undertake to make an estimate of the amount that would be saved under the operations of the bill. A rough estimate had been made that the saving would vary from \$400,000 to \$500,000 a year, but this he did not give with any authority.

After further debate Mr. O'Neill moved to lay the bill on the table. This was agreed to on a division of the House, 105 to 58. The year and nays were adopted. This chanded the setting of the liouse and the vote resulted: Yeas, 137; navs, 102. Mr. O'Neill moved to reconsider the vote, and then to lay that mation on the table. These motions were adopted. This clinached the action of the liouse and the bill is shelved for this session.

Mr. Cummings of New York introduced the to report the bill. It was open to another ob-

session. Mr. Cummings of New York introduced the bill prepared by the recent meeting of fourth-class Postmasters in this city to fix the com-pensation of all fourth-class Postmasters upon pensation of all fourth-class Postmasters upon a commission basis.

Mr. Snodgrass of Tennessee offered a measure making it a misdemeaner for any association doing business under the national banking has of the United States to charge or take an illegal rate of interest. The rate to be charged is that allowed by the laws of the State in which the bank is situated, and when no such laws exist the rate of interest is limited to 7 per cent, a year. The Senate, with an average attendance of

wenty-five members during the greater part of the day, discussed the La Abra claim until of the day, discussed the La Abra claim until adjournment, after passing these public build-ing bills in the morning hour:

Mornmouth flot Springs Yellowstone Park, \$10,000; Tampa, Fla. \$140,000; Walerbury, Conn. \$100,000; Nor-Tampa, Fla. \$100,000; Walerbury, Conn. \$100,000; Nor-felk, Neb. \$250,500; Askanaticki O. \$100,000; Normal Palls, Min. \$100,000. Nashua, N. H. \$100,000; Zance-ville, 0.,\$100,000.

Pails Minn. \$100,000. Nashua, N. H., \$100,000; Zaneville, O., \$100,000.

The President sent to the Senate, in response to a resolution of Jan. 12, a report from the Secretary of State respecting the Weil and La Abra awards. The Secretary says that Mexico made the final payment of a total of \$5,805,408 on Jan. 21, 1800. The sum of \$080,808 had been withheld from Benjamin Weil and the La Abra Mining Company, and there is \$10,104 in the hands of the Secretary yet to be distributed. Death of the principals and failure of their administrators or executors to present their claims for the balances due them are theonly reasons. Secretary Blaine says, why this sum has not been paid out. Secretary Blaine says that at no time has any of the money received from Mexico been paid out.

Mr. Hoar introduced a bill to prevent the manufacture and sale of clothing made in unhealthy places. It provides that all articles of wearing apparel manufactured in one State to be sold or delivered in another State or in a foreign country shall be marked, under a penalty of from \$50 to \$100, with a tag containing the name of the street and number of the liouse where the clothing was manufactured, and other information for identification.

The Senate has confirmed these nominations of Postmasters:

New York-F. J. Menzies, West Chester; R. J. Hock, Coshen; Bishop Arnastrong, North Tarrytown; O. H. lean, Randolph; A. J. Hyland, Cohecton; C. A. Johnston, Hoesick Falls; A. H. Lapham, East Aurora; J. M. Requa, Tarrytown,

Now Jersey-Charles Ayers, Metuchen.

The merriest man on the floor of the Senate o-day was Uncle Philetus Sawyer, against

The merriest man on the floor of the Senate to-day was Uncie Philetus Sawyer, against whom the fates were unpropitious yesterday to the extent of \$150,000. To numerous inquiries from his friends the old gentleman explained that the decision by Judge Newman affected only two of three cases in which his liability as bondsman was heavy. Yesterday's decision touches the Senator's pocket to the amount of \$60,000. For nearly twenty years Senator Sawyer has been a bondsman for Republican State Treasurers, without exception, have been nominated at his dictation, and most of them have been his townsmen. Ex-Congressman Gunther, who is now Consul-General to Moxico, held the office of State Treasurer two terms, having been picked up by Mr. Sawyer out of an Oshkosh drug sfore and elected almost before he knew it. E. C. McFetridge and H. D. Harshaw, who each held the office over the terms, were also protected of the old Senator. All of these men have been in the habit of depositing the State funds in various Republican tanks throughout the State from which interest has been received usually at the rate of three per cent. notwithstanding a law on the statute books requiring these funds to be kept in the yaults of the State Treasurers could be made to return to the State the Interest has been received on State moneys placed in private banks. This at once the agitation of the question whether the yaults of the State Treasurers could be made to return to the State the Interest had gone through bankruptey, and the interest had gone through bankruptey, and the interest had gone through bankruptey and the follows are followed to be paid by Senator Sawyer in a decided to be been

The action of the Democrats in certain wards of Philadelphia in holding primary meetings last night for the election of dolegates to the State Convention that will select the delegates to the National Convention was widely commented upon to-day in Washington. Several Republican and Mugwump newspapers claim that the centest was a direct issue between the Cleveland and Hill men in Philadelphia and that the friends of the ex-President carried everything before them. Democrats of prominence here whose attention! was called to-day to these publications are surprised that the Philadelphia Democrats should attempt to force the fighting by electing delegates at this time, when there is to warrant whatever for such action. It is refused out that the state tonvention has not yet been cailed, and that therefore it is plantly fregular to elect delegates to it at this time. Some of the bost-bosted lawyers in both Houses of Congress held that if delegates can be selected new to a convention that is not yet called for they could meetings last night for the election of dole-

A BURNING SORE LEG

Ulcers Form-Hospitals and Doctors
Useless-Crazed with Pain-Cured
by Cuticura Remedies.

Cuticura Resolvent

The new Blood and Skin Purifier and greatest of Humor Remedies, internally its cleanse the blood of all impurities and poisonous elements, and thus remove the cause, and CUTICURA. Athe great Skin Cure, and CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier, externally its clear the skin and soalp, and restore the hair, appending and permanently cure every species of itehing, burning, scaly, crusted, pimply, secrofulous, and hereditary diseases and humors, from infancy to age, from pimples to scrotula.

Sold overywhere, Price, CUTICURA. 50e.;
SOAP, 25c.; RESOLVENT. \$1. Prepared by
the POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.

37-Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."
G4 pages, 50 illustrations, and 100 testimonials.
PIMPLER, blackheada, red, rough, chapped, and oily
skin cured by CUTICURA SUAP.

MUSCULAR STRAINS muscular strains
and pains, bachache, weak kidneys, rhenmatisus, and cheet pains relieved in one
minute by the Chestogram Anti-ma
Pinater. The christad only instantancon pairs killing plaster.

have been elected just as rightfully six months or a year ago.

The Democrats in Washington almost without exception, who are not blindly attached to the exception of the opinion that the ex-office, holders under the lead of Mr. Harrity are altogether too hasty in their attempt to force the choice of Cleveland delegates and that if "snap judgment" of this kind can be taken in Philadelphia, the same thing may be done elsewhere, to the discomfluore of the supporters of the free trade candidate. Several Democrats of national prominence to-day suggested that if the men chosen at last nights primaries should be seated in the State Convention the National Convention will be called upon to decide the question of the eligibility of the delegates whom they may send to that body. There are numerous precedents in support of the contention that delegates selected as those were in last night's primaries in Fulladelphia are not entitled to vote in a legally constructed convention, and they will be used to good advantage should this method of electing delegates in advance of the calling of the Convention be continued. have been elected just as rightfully six months

IS THE CITY RESPONSIBLE?

Mishaps to Light Wagons on the Broadway Cable Boute Raising a Serious Question. W. G. Lewis, Secretary of the Gilsey Club of East Thirty-first street, started from Ferguson's livery stable in West Fifty-second street one day recently for a drive in Central Park. He drove up Broadway. Between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets he was obliged to drive on to the cable road to avoid other vehicles. His horse was going at a good jog. As he turned in on the cable road one side of his wagon in front suddenly dropped toward the ground. Mr. Lewis thought the wheel on that side had run off the axlo, but before he had time to stop his horse the wagon stopped as suddenly as if it had run up aguinst a wall. The horse went right on, pulling Mr Lowis, who held on to the reins, violently against the dash. Fortunately, the horse was a gentle one, and stopped promptly at the sound of his master's voice.

Jumping from his wagon, Mr. Lewis discovered that one of the front wheels had dropped through the slot of the cable road clear to the hub. The slot is supposed to be of a uniform width of three-quarters of an inch. The tire of Mr. Lewis's wagon is a scant inch wide. The slot was wide enough at the spot where the wheel went in to receive it with ease. The whoel ran along in this slot for a few feet, when it struck the regulation width, and stuck fast. The wagon was brought to a standstill. The horse's momentum and weight broke the king bolt in the wiffletree, and tore the harness to pieces, so that he kept on his way. The whoel was wrecked. It required the efforts of several men with pries to remove it from the slot. The harness and wagon were worth \$400, and they were so badly damared that Mr. Lewis went to the cable road headquarters to see if there was any chance of his loss being made good. He was told that the cable company were in no way responsible for damagus of that kind.

"You will have to look to the city for reliat." he was told.

Measurements made of the cable clot between Fifty-seventh street and Fifty-ninth street since the accident to Mr. Lewis, show that places are numerous where the width is from seven-eighths of an inch to an inch. Frank Ferguson, the livery stable man, says that he knows of six cases besides Lewis's of mishaps to light vehicles that have been caught in the cable slot as Mr. Lewis, show that places are numerous where the width is from seven-eighths is about the average.

The Broadway entrance to Central l'ark is the one used almost universally by pleasure direvers, because the big stables where their horses and wagons are kept are principally in that region. Lowis, who held on to the reins, violently against the dash. Fortunately, the horse was

Afruid of the Simber.

Policeman McAndrows noticed a man mov ing cautiously along Mulberry atrost at 11 o'clock Monday night and arrested him. When o clock alonday hight and arrested him. When searched there was found a 44-calibre horse pistol strapped to his body. The man said he was Henry Phillips of 87 Mulberry street. He had heard so much about "Jack the Sassher" that he was not going to take any charces of having his throat cut, and carried the revolver to protect his life. At the Tombs Court yesterday Justice Duffy flued him \$10.

Cut a Woman with an Ink Erneer. John S. Edwards, a respectable tooking young follow who says he lives at 65 East Fighty-ninth street, was drunk last night, and wend into a house at 51 South Fifth avenue. He got into a light with Gueste Brown, and out her ever the left eye and on the hand with an ink craser. He also struck her on the left eye with his fist. When arrested the man said that he had been robbed of \$7 in the house.

Baschall Govelu.

Recessary expenses the total amount will go over \$50,000.

A, it stoken, Fresident of the Soston League Club, was in New York yesterday. He said matters in the fitch have been straightened out, and since the stoke is now in his hands. "Yes, where the prefit good from in Moston, but there are nieven other prefit good from in Moston, but there are nieven other prefit ones in the race, and there will be a hand; the in the prefit of the

comes in the race, and there will be a hardwight. I think there will be a general feeter in the game next see son.

The New York directors have been accused of atopicity in relation to the loss of directorist. As a matter of fact the directors under the structure un

Morses, Carringes, &c.

DETER C. KELLOGO & CO ... CTIONEERA TROTTING STOCK AT AUCTION.

The following sales will commence each day at 10 o'clock, at the AMERICAN INSTITUTE WILLDING.

So av., between fixed and 64th sts., New York, where the beneas may be seen in harness if desired on the track (45 mile), without the bening, (Address correspondence to 107 John st.).

TURSDAY and WEDNESDAY, Jan. 10 and 20, 1802, closing out the HIGHLAWN TROTTING STUD,

Mr. J. G. DAVIS, Lee, Mans.

Over 100 head, comprising all the Brood Marss and young Stock and all Stallions, excepting Alcanuars and Alexander. The marse are by such great sires as Happy Medium, Wedgewood, Nomines, Kentucky Frinca Almont, Administrator, Daniel Lambert, Nutwood, Aleanuara, Jay Gould, Thornalale, Ennied, Harry Clay, Sentinel, General Knox, Cuyler, &c., atinted to Alcanuara and Netwood. The colts and illies are chiefly by Aleanuara, Alcyone, Nominea, and Alfonso, The horses will be subject to inspection from Saturday, Jau 18 until soid.

TBURSDAY, Jan. 21, 1892, Mr. ROBERT STEEL, Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. WALTER R. WILLETS, Roslyn, N. Y.

Mr. Steal's horses, 40 in number, include the very raw tretting staillons Kris Kringle, 2:28k, and Templeton, 2:28k; also brood marse by Thornton, Alcantara, Clay, On ward, Happy Medium, Kentucky Frunce, Tim Moor, Startle, and other great sires, stinted to Woodhut, 2:1dk, Brother to the dawn of Arron, 2:10M, two years: Epa-let, 2:10, Pedlar, 2:274, (two years), son of Electionies, and Don Nonietth, 2:294, son of Electionies; also a lot of speedy young colts by Woodhut and Epanlet.

Mr. Willeta's horses, 17 in number, include the supersyoung stallion California King, by Gny Wilkes 2:16M, and four yearling colts by him; the fast stallion Cartridge, 2:31, by Eddidge out of Lady Stoot, 2:28, and five of his got; also a young stallion by Anteven, 2:10M, and some young marse by Sidney, Alcasar, Ciniter, and Will Crecker, son of Electioneer.

The horses will be subject to inspection from Satupday, Jan. 10, nutti sold.

PRIDAY, Jan. 22, 1892, closing out the TRUTTING STUD ON A HANDY, Cypthians. Ry.

Over 50 bead, comprising Broad Marca, young Stock and all Hornes owned by the firm excepting the famous stallion Suitan, aire of much of the young stock in the sale and by which most of the broad marca are in feat. The great prices that have been paid in New York in past years in the sales of Mr. L. J. Rose of California (who bred Suitan) for the stock of that horse will make him an object of interest to many Eastern owners, and for that reason Messrs, Wilson & Handy have at our request consented to bring him from Kentucky and place

prior to and during the sale.

The Smod Mares of this consignment are by such sires as George Wilkes. Robert McGregor. Rad Wilkes. Phallas. Aleyone. Bourbon Wilkes. Alexart. Almont. Blue Bull, Victor Bismarck, Indianapolis. 40. The Colls. Pillies. and Driving Stock are by Sultan, Simmons. George Simmons, and Rockingham. The horses will be subject to inspection from Tuesday, Jan. 19, until sold. SULTAN, 7:24, ON EXHIBITION

il soid.

For catalogues address
PETER C. MELLOGG & CO., Anctioneers,
107 John st., New York

VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY. 130 and 132 East 13th st.,

.Vear 3d .Av. Are office at very noderate prices an ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF LEADING STYLES OF

BROUGHAMS ON S SPRINGS BY BREWSTER & CO.
BROUGHAMS WITH EXTENSION OR OUTAGOS
FRONTS—SCROLL BROUGHAMS—LIGHT SINGLEHORBE BROUGHAMS FOR PHYSICIANS USE. And a Number of New Victorian and Cab-riolets Built Expressly for Us by the Bost Makers, and on Which We Give the Fulless Sunrantes.

ALSO A FINE DIRPLAY OF THE NEWEST AND MOST APPROVED DESIGNS IN SUMMER WORK, CONSISTING OF Bradsirvet Traps, Game Wagons, booling Wagons, Surreys of All Kinds, og Carts of Every Style, Wagonottes, Donkoy and Pony Carts, Rensingtons, Buckboards, Ennshouts,

AND MANY OTHER KINDS OF PANCY TRAPS IN OAK MAPLE AND CHOICE NATURAL WOODS

Our Stock of Second-Hand Carriages IR COMPOSED OF THE MOST RERVICEABLE AND MODERN RINDS: EVERY VEHICLE OF RECENT MANUFACTURE IS REFERSENTED, MANU OF THE BERN AND OF THE BERN MAKE. BROUGHANG, COACHES, COUPLEOCKAWAYS, SIX-PASSENGER BOCKAWAYS, OMNIRUPER, DRAGG ENGLISH MAIL COACH, LANDAUETS, LANDAULETS TALLY HO, KITENSHOW TOF PHAETONS, TOP AND OPEN ROAD WAGONN AND PHAETONS OF ALL RINDS, T UARTH, STANHOPEN, MAIL PHAETONA & AC. 40.

OUR HARNESS ROOM IS REFLETE WITH ALL THE NEW PATTERNS IN RUSSET LEATHER FOR LIGHT AND HEAVY SUMMER WORK AND HAS UNDOUBTEDLY THE FINEST AND MOST VARIED STOCK OF HARMESS, SADDLESS BRIDLES, WHIPS, So, IN THE COUNTRY.

HORSE Matched Carriage Pairs and Pine Single Morses Always on Hand; Trotters and Mondators, and Horses for General Use,

PARLOR ELEVATOR TO ALL FLOORS

Van Tassell & Kearney. ESTABLISHED 1867. 180 AND 182 RART 18TH ST. 128 TO 129 EAST 12TH ST.

Near 3d Avenue

ESTABLISHED 1834. J. M. QUINBY & CO., OF

NEWARK, N. J., Coachmakers and Manufacturers of high-grade Carriages.

BROUGHAMS

IN ALL SIZES OF THE LATEST FASHION. FACTORY AND WAREROOMS, DIVISION ST., Opposite the Bread at, station of the D. J. & W. R. R. OUR ONLY PLACE OF BUSINESS

BRADLEY WAGONS.

Handy Wagone in paint and natural wood; Banner Suggles, with four styles of bodies and the salest riding spring ever invented; burreys, Extension Tops, and Buggles; Two-wheslers that are absolutely free from horse motion; Road Carts that are made to carry

BRADLEY & CO., 14 WARREN ST.

Mr. Everlett Made Principal. The Jersey City Board of Education last night appointed Frederick W. Everlett of Cambridge. Mass., principal of Public School 22, to succeed the late principal, John A. Demarest, who died recently. There was some opposition to Mr. Everlett because he had no artificate from the State Board of Examiners, but the majority of the Board said they had examined him and found that he was a competent man.

Billiard Men at Practice.

"Wirard" Schaefer last night made a favorable im resalou on those who are interested in his match with Daiy 9, 11, 7, 19, 4, 12, 0, 4, 7, 27, 2, 0, 1, 6, 6, 6, 8, 1, 0, 15, 18, 2, 8, 18, 7, 144, 297, Average—Stosson, 26; Daiy, 9, 27, 80, Highest readslosson, 148; Daiy, 27,

Godfrey Says That His Match With Maker

Was a " Fake." Pantabetrenta, Jan. 19 .- Joe Godfrey says his knock ont by Peter Maher at the Ariel Club last naturally night was a "juke," that he was to get so much motor for being stopped, and that he concluded to earl it as easy as possible.

